Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. | HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. | H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher.

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The Cambria Freeman

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion,	$1 00
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Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 7th day of September next, to wit:

The account of Aline Maguire, Executrix of Andrew Rodrigue, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first and final account of C. B. Ellis, Admr. of Thomas Johnson, late of Cambria borough, dec'd.

The second and partial account of Phillip F. Shaffer, Admr. of Moses Yoder, late of Richland township, dec'd.

The account of Rebecca Ann Duncan, Administratrix of Henry H. Duncan, late of Blacklick township, dec'd.

The first and final account of C. B. Ellis, Admr. of Mark O. Knowlton, late of Johnstown, dec'd.

The account of John M. King, Admr. of John B. Fromald, late of Johnstown, dec'd.

The third account of Geo. M. Reade Admr. of Robert Davis, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first account of Jacob R. Stull, Admr. of Emanuel N. Grumling, late of Richland township, dec'd.

The first and final account of Jacob R. Stull, Admr. of John Croyle, late of Richland township, dec'd.

The first and final account of Rob't H. Roberts, Guardian of Mary Emma Davis, minor child of Robert Davis, dec'd

The first and final account of John Bennet, Guardian of George and Augusta Agnes Davis, minor children of Robert Davis, dec'd.

The account of Robert L. Johnston, Guardian of Anna M. Friese, minor child of Josephine Friese, late of Cambria county, dec'd.

The account of Ebenezer Williams, Admr. of David Williams, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first account of Peter Strittmatter, Guardian of the minor children of Peter Weible, dec'd. JAMES GRIFFIN, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 1868.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of certain property of decedents, set apart for the widows of intestates, under Act of Assembly of the 14th April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval on Wednesday, the 9th of September next, to wit:

Appraisement of real estate of John E. McDermitt, late of Chest twp., dec'd, set apart for the widow of said deceased.

Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the widow of Thomas Raylor, late of Allegheny township, deceased.

Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the widow of George McGough, late of Clearfield township, deceased.

Appraisement of real estate set apart for the widow of Josiah R. Brown, deceased.

Appraisement of certain property set apart for the widow of John Baum, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.

Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the widow of Wm. Charlton, late of Prospect borough, deceased.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1868.3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Foster House, in Johnstown, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John Mincely, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Conemaugh twp., Cambria county, fronting fifty feet on Main street and extending back one hundred and thirty feet to Township road, adjoining lot of Charles Wendle on the south, west, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Levi Richard and John Yager. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Levi B. Cohick. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1868.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO have been granted to me by the Register of Cambria county on the estate of Wm. W. Gittins, late of the borough of Ebensburg, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and to those indebted to make payment without delay.

NEWTON J. ROBERTS, Adm'r.

Ebensburg, July 23, 1868 6t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon. and Al Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of William Bradley, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington twp., Cambria county, adjoining lands of Hugh O'Donnell, heirs of Edward Donaldson, and others, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said Wm. Bradley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. L. Johnston.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Thos. Downs, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Millville borough, Cambria county, fronting on Cinder street, and extending back by an alley on the east to the Conemaugh river, and adjoining lot of Charles Schultz on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of the said Thos. Downs. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. & A. C. Duncan.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Mary Eigenbrod, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Carrolltown borough, Cambria county, fronting sixty six feet on Main street, and extending back two hundred feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Albert Oswald on the north and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of the said Mary Eigenbrod. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Campbell.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Shoemaker, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Richland township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Richard Beckeybile, Peter King, and others, containing sixty-four acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house and cabin barn, now in the occupancy of George Custer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Elizabeth Slonaker.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm K. Piper, of, in and to four lots of ground situated in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting on Centre street and extending back to the Public Square, having thereon erected a two story brick house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said Wm K. Piper. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. M. & R. White, for use of Bancroft, Beaver & Co., now for use of Harry White, executor of Thomas White, dec'd.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Keelan, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting forty feet on Broad street and extending back one hundred and thirty feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Andrew Myers on the north and lot of Francis Gallitzin on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house and two frame stables, now in the occupancy of the said John Keelan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of G. W. Stutzman.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jas. S. Ramsey, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in 6th ward, Johnstown, fronting sixty feet on Morris street and extending back one hundred and sixty five feet to an alley, adjoining an alley on the east and lot of Eliza Butler on the west, having thereon erected a plank double house, with a one story kitchen attached, and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Anna Ramsey and Wm J. Sprecher. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of H. B. Claflin & Co.

Also, all the right, title and interest of James Burk, of, in and to a tract of land situated in Summerhill twp., Cambria county, adjoining lands of Christian Smay, Jeremiah McGonigle, Edward McGlade, and others, containing three hundred acres, more or less, about ninety acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two one and a half story log houses and a log stable, now in the occupancy of Henry Allenbaugh and Jeremiah Barnes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Robert L. Johnston.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Keelan, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting fifty feet on Broad street and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of John Bradley on the east and lot of John Keelan on the west, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said John Keelan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. & A. C. Duncan.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Thompson, Jr., of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting on the plank road, and adjoining lot of Mrs Hutchinson on the north, Edward Davis on the east and Sample street on the south, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, now in the occupancy of John Thompson, Jr. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James Clifford, for use of John Fenlon, Esq.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Henry McDade, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, fronting on the New Portage Rail Road, adjoining land of George Yeakley on the north and lands of James M'Closkey on the south and east, containing one fifth of an acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of the said Henry McDade. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Scanlan, Adm'r of Andrew Stuppy, dec'd, et. al.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Burgoon, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Philip Noon, dec'd, heirs of Edward Donaldson, dec'd, and others, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, frame barn, and a coal bank, now in the occupancy of the said Jacob Burgoon.—Also, a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Edward Donaldson, dec'd, heirs of Thomas Carroll, dec'd, and others, containing six acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house, now in the occupancy of Andrew Stromer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Cambria county.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Carroll township, Cambria county, one mile and a half east of Carrolltown borough, on the road leading to Chest Springs, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 8th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the valuable FARM upon which he resides, containing 80 ACRES, more or less, about 30 Acres of which are cleared and under good fence—the balance being well timbered. There is erected upon the premises a two story Plank House and Log Barn. There are also a young Orchard of thriving trees and excellent water on the premises.

☞This farm will be sold all together or in parts, as may be desired by purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a lot of House Furniture, Farming Implements, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, and many other articles.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Aug. 27, 2t. JOHN GEO. TRENKLE.

Heratio Seymour--Next President.

A DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

He is our choseN chieftain, he shall lead
O'er victor fiElds the country to success;
Reduce the taXes save us in our need,
And, making greaTer freedom, make laws less.
This trust we Place to him, nor doubts nor fears
Invade our peRfect faith. We knew this man
On whom the widEning circles of the years
Shed larger luStre. Let the critic scan
Each act of his whole life with sharpest ken,
Yet shall he finD no flaw; he is, indeed,
Most earnest, gEnerous, kindly of all men.
Oh, worthy couNtrymen, I pray give heed;
United in thaT common object stand—
Record your votes for him, and voting save
your land.

GRAND OVATION TO

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,

AT BANGOR, MAINE.

GREAT SPEECH OF A GREAT MAN.

Hon. George H. Pend'eton met with a most brilliant and overwhelming reception at Bangor, Me., on the night of the 19th ult., upon which occasion he delivered one of the most sound, eloquent, convincing and unanswerable speeches which has ever fallen from the lips of any statesman, living or dead. Want of space alone prevents us from giving this masterly effort entire, but the following extracts contain the greater portion of the able arguments of this talented young statesman of the West, and no one of our readers should fail to give them an attentive perusal:

"The State governments were in full vigor and operation before and during and after the war. During the war the State government of Virginia was called upon to give its assent to the creation of West Virginia, and members of Congress were admitted from Louisiana so soon as Federal troops obtained foothold in that State. After the war the States of the South were invited to ratify, and did ratify, the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and it derives its validity from their assent. The Republican party by the reconstruction acts abolished these governments, and created in their stead military governments, which no man will pretend was within the constitutional powers of Congress. By the aid of the army they have built up other governments, not according to the will of the people, but according to the will of Congress, and they have founded them upon the exclusion of the intelligence and wealth and virtue of the white race from the right of suffrage, and upon the admission of every negro to that right; and they have made these negroes buy their exemption from the interference of the army and their recognition as States by ratification of the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and a pledge that they will never change the rule of suffrage. Do not their own acts convict them of the charge I have made? Are they not surely and rapidly, even though silently, sapping the foundations of the Government and changing its form and nature? Are they not accumulating power in the Federal Government and taking it away from the States? Do they not declare openly, and make it the basis of their creed, that Congress has a power over the right of suffrage in ten States which it has not over the same subject in the other States. Why is it they build up these governments upon the basis of the negro vote alone? My friends, divest yourselves of passion; look at this work steadily. Is not the stolid ignorance of enfranchised slaves too narrow a basis for a prosperous State possessing equal powers with the State of Maine? Why is it insisted on? The reason, the sole reason, is that they believe they can control the negro vote; that by this vote they can secure the election of a President and Senators and Members of the House and Governors and Legislatures and Judges, and so wield longer the powers of the Government. I know many of these men well. They are men of intellect and daring. They are men of firm resolve and lofty purpose. They are not actuated by low greed of gain, nor love of the emoluments and honors of office. They have the true spirit of fanatical reformers, and they seek power that they may overturn this system of government and build up another system in its stead. My friends, we are engaged is no scramble for office. We are stimulated by no lust for power. This struggle touches the life of our confederated system. It touches the question of union or unity. It will decide in the far off future the destiny of our country. If our opponents succeed, we will have first Unity, and then Despotism, and then Revolution, and then Separation, and then whatever God in his wrath may inflict. If they fail, we will have the Constitution obeyed, the Union maintained, liberty enjoyed, prosperity abounding, peace everywhere, and all the glories of our past will be but as the early bud compared with the blooming beauties of the full-blown flowers.

"In this supreme hour of our fate I beg you to pause and weigh well your duty to the country, as in the hour of death you would weigh your duty to God. To experiment is too costly; we cannot afford it. We might lose our liberty, for there is a limit to human endurance. We cannot buy what we do not pay for, and we cannot pay more than what exaction can squeeze from our people. Freedmen's Bureau, military commissions, military governments, the support of ten State governments, constitutional amendments, negro suffrage, carpet-baggers, are in themselves expensive luxuries. When they bring with them stagnation of business, small crops, idle hands, no cotton, no rice, no sugar, no home market for Western breadstuffs and pork, and no exports for Eastern ships to carry, they are more expensive still; and when they superadd high taxes, high tariffs, exemption of capital from all burdens, an increase in the hours of labor, an increase of the prices of necessaries, and a decrease of the wages of labor, the expense gets to be intolerable. The amount of money collected by taxation in three years of peace, from July, 1865, to July, 1868, reached $1,594,175,000. I have it from official sources. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports for 1866 $561,572,000, for 1868 $471,300,000, and Appleton's Encyclopedia reports for 1867 $561,302,000; total $1,594,174,000. In each case the gold collected at the Custom-house is estimated at 1 40. Of this amount the revenue from the tariff reached $724,584,000. The expenditure of the Government has been scarcely less than this enormous sum; for if you will look at the public debt on the 31st August, 1865, you will find that it amounted to $2,757,690,571, and if you look at the last monthly report, made August 1, 1868, you will find it is stated to be $2,633,588, showing a decrease of $124,107,215. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue tells us that the value of all the real and personal property in the United States in 1860—the lands, farms, houses, town lots, money, stocks, bonds, railroads, steamboats, ships—all amounted to only $14,282,726,048. If the products of three years of peace have made up for the ravages of four years of war, then the taxation for three years has amounted to very much more than one-tenth of all the property in the country, while the taxation of Great Britain has amounted to one-thirtieth part. If the taxation for these years were assessed upon each individual equally, it would amount in the United States to $34 25, while in France the taxation for the same time would amount to $22, and in Austria to less than $16. The public debt of the United States, if assessed upon each individual, would amount to $74 25, the public debt of France to $53, and of Prussia to $12. I said to you that I never made a statement that I could not verify, and I hold in my hand this report from this Republican Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Wells. It is open to the inspection of any gentleman. On the 27th page of that book, which your member of Congress can furnish you, for it is a public document, you will find verified every word I have said. Our Republican friends are very much astonished at this exhibition. [Laughter.] Did you ever know a spendthrift when he was brought face to face with the condition of his affairs, that was not very much astonished indeed. They will turn upon us with some statements made by this same commissioner. In his letter to Mr. Allison, he says that during the three years of which I have been speaking, the amount paid on account of the public debt is $250,000,000, and that ought to save $15,000,000 annually in gold by way of interest. Now, if you look into that report carefully, you will find the actual reduction of the public debt is but $134,000,000, and that the balance is made up of an estimated surplus in the Treasury which is not there, if at all, for the purpose of paying the public debt, but for the purpose of being used for the ordinary expenses of the Government; and if you look at this $134,000,000, you will find that of this amount $71,000,000 have been reduced by virtue of the contraction of the currency and calling in the greenbacks, which pay no interest at all; and if you will put side by side with these facts that in three years the increase of the debt which pay interest in gold, has amounted to $602,000,000, you will see how much your burdens have been lightened. Then this same Commissioner tells us that the estimated surplus in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1868, is $34,000,000. Where are they? They have not been paid on the public debt; that I have shown you. They are not in the Treasury; that I have shown you. I have, unfortunately, for our Republican brethern, a list of the deficiency bills that were passed during the last two or three weeks of the last Congress, and the list that I have, imperfect as it is, shows that they have appropriated out of this $34,000,000 the sum of $27,000,000 in that way. I hold in my hand this list. I hate to trouble you so much with the details of figures, but as this is a fair specimen of the way in which our Republican fellow-citizens, when they get invested with power in Washington, seek to cover up their doings, you will excuse me if I call your attention to it for one moment. The way in which these gentlemen manage is this. They appropriate very much less each year than they know will be expended, and, toward the end of the session of the year for which the appropriations have been made, they get up what they call "deficiency bills" to cover the excess. Then they go on in the same session and appropriate for the next year a very much less amount, and when that year comes round they pass "deficiency bills" again; but when they come to tell you what the expenses year by year are, they say, "That is all we have appropriated."—"These are our appropriations." "See how much we have curtailed upon last year!" They forget to tell you about these "deficiency bills." (Laughter.)—Listen to me one moment. I will not detain you long. Deficiency in expenses of reconstruction, $657,000; second, appropriation for the same object, $278,000; a further deficiency in Third District, and $87,000 for destitute people (chiefly negroes) in the District of Columbia. Then we come to the War Department, and we have a deficiency in the War Department of $1,900,000. Then comes the Postmaster-General's Office and the Quartermaster-General's Office and the Post-office Department, and we have deficiency bills in each; and the Treasury Department, and we have a deficiency bill there; and coming to the Collectors of Customs, we have a deficiency there; and coming to the Construction branch of the Treasury, and we have two deficiencies there. Then comes the Interior Department, and we have a deficiency there; and then the government of Territories, and we have a deficiency there. Then comes the Legislative Department, and we have a deficiency of $600,000 in the Senate, and $115,000 in the House. Then we come to a second legislative deficiency, then Pension Office, then two deficiences in Public Buildings and Grounds, and lastly a deficiency on the miscellaneous bill.—(Great laughter.) When next any of your members of Congress tell you how much money they have appropriated for next year, ask them to read how much they *appropriated* in deficiency bills.

"I will not weary you with this detail of figures any further. I might speak to you an hour on that subject. They would afford you a very instructive lesson. You would see a great many things that you don't see now. I don't know whether it is worth your while to see them. It certainly is not unless you can correct them. The conclusion of this whole matter is that we are more than $2,600,000,000 in debt, and that year by year the Federal Government collects from your pockets more than $500,000,000. If you add to that $500,000,000, the amount collected by the various State Governments, it will run up to $800,000,000, and that is more than six per cent. of the value of all the property in the United States, and more than thirty, almost fifty, per cent, of all the earnings of labor and capital in the country. Let me state to you in sharp contrast with this Republican extravagance that the whole expense of the four years of James Buchanan's administration amounted to only $256,000,000. Let me state that the expenses of the whole four years of the War Department during the Mexican war, under Jas. K. Polk, amounted only to $90,000,000. Now, while we have been piling up this gigantic line till it rises like a monument on the happiness and liberties of our people, even unto heaven. While we were piling it up we were recklessly expanding the currency. When pay-day now begins to make its approach we are just as industriously occupied in contracting the currency. Suppose a neighbor of yours should act upon the same principle.—Suppose he should go into the market in the spring and buy whatever he wanted, and should voluntarily have the price of whatever he wanted enhanced, and should promise to pay in the fall out of the proceeds of his summer's labor, whether agricultural or otherwise; and suppose when fall came, and his notes were coming due, he should voluntarily run down the prices of everything he had to sell, so that it consumed his whole crop to pay his debt incurred in the spring, when, if he behaved rightly and kept up the prices, he might pay his debts and have half his crops for a surplus. Would you not say he was a fool? Well, that is exactly what the Republican party has been doing for the people of the United States.—What is the result? You see it in Maine, and from what you see in Maine you may judge of what the results are in the rest of the country. Are you prosperous? Are you growing rich day by day, or are you living off the proceeds of your past labors? If you are not prosperous, why not? Your skies are bright, your ground is fertile, your air is pure, your men are industrious, your women are thrifty—why is it that the wail of distress goes up from all over this State of Maine, and that poverty and wretchedness find their way into homes where before there was nothing but luxury and comfort? Why is it that your agricultural interests are so depressed? Why is it that your taxes consume such an enormous amount of your yearly supply? Why is it that your harbors are deserted and your shipyards a desert waste? Why, the answer lies before you, so that the wayfaring man or the fool may not err therein. You cannot build your ships because every article that enters into their construction is taxed so high that the British colonies undersell you always. You cannot employ labor, because labor is compelled to pay these taxes, and the bones and sinew and blood of men cannot work and pay taxes and be neither fed nor clothed. You cannot carry our Western produce to other countries, because when we have paid our labor and taxes and transportation there is nothing left to send abroad. You cannot carry the Southern produce because under Radical reconstruction farmers have been converted into politicians, and cotton, rice, sugar, have ceased to be the staples. A garden has been turned into a desert. A liberal system is the life of your commerce, as it is the hope of your industry; yet the tariffs must be kept high to pay interest on our public debt, and the daily expenses incurred by Republican policy, and while it skims the rich alluvium of our fertile valleys to make the sterile rocks and barren coasts of Massachusetts to smile, it destroys your shipping and palsies your industry that her manufacturers may be protected.

"I have stated to you that the last official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the debt to be $2,633,588,756; of this amount $1,583,110,000 are in five-twenty bonds. I maintain that these bonds are payable in legal-tender notes. The law under which they are issued expressly declares that the legal-tenders are payable for every debt due from the Government except interest on the public debt. The bonds say they are payable in legal-tender notes. Senator Sherman says so. Senator Morton says so. Thaddeus Stevens says so. The Funding bill says so. The Democratic conventions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan say so. The Democratic Convention of Maine says so. The great council of the Democratic party at New York says so. A year ago, when I asserted this theory, I had opposition enough to justify an argument. Now I have not. I do not know how it is with your Republicans in Maine, but in Ohio and Indiana there the people are so anxious to get on that they threaten to jostle me off my own platform. (Great laughter and applause.) A year ago the leading men called us copperheads and traitors. Now they politely say the theory is true, but altogether impracticable. Not at all, my friends.—Pay the bonds as they become due. Save the interest. Save the premium on gold. How? The national banks have out a circulation of $300,000,000, secured by bonds. You understand this operation very well. Three men buy one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds. They deposit them in the Treasury. They get their six per cent. interest in gold. They get 90 per cent. in bank notes, and this they come home here to loan at 10 or 15 or 25 per cent., as they may be able to exact from the purse of the borrowers.—The Government pays 6 per cent. in gold to these gentlemen for the burden of lending at 20. Break up this system. Call in that circulation. Issue greenbacks in its stead. Take up $300,000,000 of bonds and save $18,000,000 in gold annually by way of interest. This will reduce your debt, reduce your interest, and enable you either to reduce your taxes or to increase your payment the next year. Your income is at least $500,000,000 a year. Be honest. Be economical. Let the thefis be stopped. Let robbery be punished. Expend one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year—twice as much as President Buchanan expended, far more than General Jackson expended in any four years of his administration. Add one hundred and fifty millions for interest, and yet you have more than two hundred millions of dollars a year, and that sum constantly increasing by a large amount, with which to pay off the public debt.—In this way it can be paid, every dollar of principal and interest, by the time it becomes due, without adding one cent to the tax or one cent to the circulation. If it is thought advisable, the taxes can be reduced and the payment be prolonged for ten years.

"I hear it stated that this is unjust to the public creditor. Not at all. You pay him back all he gave, you pay him high interest, you pay him all you promised. Show me a single bondholder who, if you pay him to-day in legal tenders with gold at 140 per cent. will not replace his outlay, I will show you fifty, who, in addition to twelve per cent. interest, have added in five years forty per cent. to their principal. The question is not whether you will pay the bondholders what you owe, but whether you will rob the people to pay the bondholder what you do not owe. (Applause.) I hear it stated this is unjust to the people. When this Legal Tender law was passed, it confiscated two-thirds of all the indebtedness of the country. The man who had a note for one thousand in gold was compelled to take one thousand in paper. The man who had leased a house for five hundred in gold could pay his rent with five hundred in paper. I knew an instance in New York City. A man sold his neighbor a lot for twenty thousand dollars. The purchaser was a thrifty trader who could make more than 6 per cent. from his money. The seller was a thriftless trader who could not make so much. They agreed that the purchaser should pay when he pleased, but in the meantime should pay 6 per cent. interest. He waited till gold was two hundred and fifty. He took his twenty thousand in gold and bought fifty thousand in legal-tender, paid twenty thousand to the seller, invested thirty thousand in Five-twenty bonds, has drawn one thousand eight hundred in gold a year interest, and now is the most loyal patriot and the loudest clamorer for payment of the bonds in gold, of all my acquaintances. (Applause.) He is a reasonably good man, they say. He is a Christian man, and they say that every night as he goes to bed he prays God that he may do to other men as he would have other men do to him, and when he raises his hand in prayer, that God may deliver him from all his enemies, he prays especially that he may be saved from that public enemy who wants to pay the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks—(loud laughter and applause)—and I hear it said this system will depreciate the currency, and cheat labor of its just rewards. Not at all. Every dollar of the public debt which is in this way paid will relieve the property of the country from the mortgage which is upon it, and by making the greenbacks more certain of redemption will increase their value. No, gentlemen, pay these five-twenties in legal-tender notes the moment they become redeemable, and you will reduce the debt, you will save the interest, won will relieve labor from its burdens. (Applause.) Couple with this the taxation of capital to the same extent as you tax labor, stop the excessive contraction of the currency, expand it if necessary to recover the business of the country the prostration it now feels, and you will make capital profitable; you will make industry contented. Your ship yards will be alive again. Our fertile fields will yield a bountiful harvest. Labor will perform its accustomed work, and bowing its cheerful head to a burthen which is always heavy, will push forward with higher courage and loftier step. (Cheers.) Do not misunderstand me. I did not vote for the Legal Tender law. I opposed it. I thought it very wrong. I was then, I am now, a hard-money man. I foresaw the evils of an expanded and depreciated currency; but the law was passed. The evils were contracted; they have been endured by the people; and I am now in favor of extracting from the system all the good which can be gotten out of it. (Applause.) I have no hostility to the bondholders. They are, doubtless, worthy and estimable gentlemen. I would do them exact justice. Where I promised gold I would pay gold; where I promised paper I would pay paper. I beg of them now to be just and wise. I would not threaten, but they may go further and fare worse. Labor as suffering; it may become restive. The Republican party upsets this whole policy. It insists on paying the debt in gold and exempting bonds from taxation. The Funding bill expresses the whole idea it passed both Houses; it would have become a law except for the adjournment. It proved that the present bodies should be exchanged for other bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, payable in forty years, principal and interest, both to be paid in gold, and to be exempt from all State and Federal taxation. Gold stands to-day at upwards of 140. This bill adds at once six hundred millions and more to the debt. It abandons the right of taxation and thus gives up more than twelve millions of gold. It postpones indefinitely the payment. If payment is postponed forty years the debt will never be paid at all. It will become one of the permanent institutions of the country. If the debt should be $2,500,000,000, and should be funded, at even 4 per cent., the annual interest would reach $100,000,000 in gold, and this must be raised year by year, from the labor of the country forty years. How many of you will live that long? How many of your children will live that long? And yet, year by year, as long as you live, as long as they live, out of their sweat and blood, of their bones and sinews, of their breaking hearts and dying bodies, these one hundred millions must be raised. (Applause.) Do you know what a national debt means? It means hard labor, scant clothing brown bread, and no meat. It means that the rich shall be richer and the poor shall be poorer. It means that untaxed capital shall pamper the idle with luxuries, while squalor shall preside in the cabin of the poor, and suffering shall make his life like a constant death. (Renewed applause.) I see before me many young men. Are you willing to perpetuate a policy which will forever prevent you from rising above your present condition? You look forward to a few years of labor, and then hope to devote yourself to trading with the capital which your industry and frugality shall have saved. In your dreams you see a snug cottage, lighted with the smile of love and sounding with the babble of infant tongues, over which plenty and contentment cast their cheering rays. (Great applause.) Are your willing to give up this bright prospect and be content for ever to pay to the tax-gatherer all your earnings beyond food and clothing? (Cries of "No!" "No!" Extend the debt and reduce the interest! No, gentlemen, pay the debt and save the interest. Reduce the taxes, equalize the burthens, and industry will be stimulated, business will be restored, enterprise will be active and labor will reap its just and adequate reward. An essential step in this movement is the restoration of the prosperity of the Southern States. They constitute an agricultural community. They are producers. Their interest are identical with yours. Their staples will furnish business for your mercantile navies. They will furnish wealth for us all. They ought to pay their share of the tax, and of the public debt. They can do it well. They will do it easily if order is established in their homes and security is felt. "He who soweth shall also reap." Every instinct of selfishness, as well as patriotism, demands that the policy of hatred and oppression shall cease, and that those States be restored to their rights and the people to their liberties. (Applause.) Fellow Democrats! are you up and active and well organized for the struggle before you? The eyes of the whole country are upon you! The hearts of the Democracy, of the Conservative men, everywhere are with you You will fight the first battle of this campaign. If you win it, even if you improve on last year, you will give it the prestige of victory. We will carry the country. For twenty years the elections of Maine have foreshadowed the result in the West. We look always to you with intense interest. Our hearts and hopes are with you. Send us in September news of your victory (Cries of "we will!") Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, will follow; Seymour will be elected—(tremendous applause)—and the shouts of our rejoicing will be answered to us from Heaven, as, when of old the angel choir announced, "Peace on earth, good will to men." Tremendous applause.)

BORED.—Dr. Holmes, having been called upon and considerably bored by a gentleman who had devoted himself to lecturing in New England without much ability, for doing so, inquired, "What are you about at this particular time?" The answer was, "Lecturing, as usual. I hold forth this evening at Roxbury." The professor, clapping his hands together, exclaimed, "I am glad of it. I never liked those Roxbury people."

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : : SEPT. 3, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
P. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

Democrats, Turn Out!

Let there be a grand rally of the Democracy at the Court House in this place on Tuesday evening next. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting. The great Democratic and Conservative army is marching forward to glorious victory in October and November next, and Cambria county was not lose her place in the ranks.

AGREED AGAIN!

"No honorable Democrat can be found in Johnstown who believes Mr Morrell capable of imitating Mr. Chairman Wallace's method of conducting a political campaign."—Johnstown Tribune.

Certainly not. No man of any party who knows Mr. Morrell and Mr. Wallace will for a moment imagine the former "capable" of "conducting a political campaign" as the latter would. Mr. Wallace discusses questions of national importance to the people—Mr. Morrell uses other means.

The ascetic *Tribune* man makes himself "Jolly" over a typographical error. We do know that a certain Dick, very like "Jolly," was a 'common vouicher" for some scores, if not hundreds, of ready manufactured Morrell votes; and we do know that some hundreds of voters were colonized who voted for Mr. Morrell.

We *supposed* Mr. Morrell knew of it, as it was for his benefit, but if he is innocent he had better keep a sharp look out, as the thing may be attempted again this fall.

TIMELY CAUTION.

The leader in the *Alleghanian* of last week is proof, strong as holy writ, that a deep fraud is intended in Cambria county at the coming election. That paper, which has always taken some pride in recognizing the amenities and courtesies of life, adopts the unwonted and unusual course of spreading the name of a most respectable citizen of Cambria county among its readers as a violator of the election laws, and hints even a darker crime. And this, too, when the report of the Radical Legislature, according to the *Alleghanian* itself, bases its unjust ousting of Mr. Shugert on the testimony of two witnesses, one of whom admits that the cause of his testifying was that Wallace "refused to give him 2,000"—his testimony thus destroying itself. The other swore that he had voted on a forged naturalization paper, and thus a man who was guilty, by his own showing, of perjury and fraud, is to condemn the character of men of acknowledged purity and integrity like Mr. Collins and Mr. Wallace.

But we acquit the *Alleghanian* of any desire of personal revenge that might be inferred from its article, and render it as a piece of *finesse* in view of the coming contest. The thief repels attention from himself by the cry of "stop thief!" and the *Alleghanian* adopts the same tactics.

Two years ago whole car loads were taken to Pittsburgh by the Radicals and naturalized with a single voucher, in a manner worse than by coffee, because the law was perverted to cover frand. Our Courts in Cambria county sat as usual, but these men did not be brought here to be naturalized.

The same thing, or something kindred, will be again attempted, and the *Alleghanian* article, otherwise useless and unkind, has a deep significance when viewed with what has been done by the same party.

Our naturalized citizens generally support the Democratic ticket, for the reasons that they belong to the laboring classes—that Democrats treat all white men as equal under the constitution and Laws—and because the Democrats have never formed secret societies to reduce them to a level with the negroes of the South. In Cambria county they do their own naturalizing before their own Courts, in the presence of an honest judge, and they are not willing that Welshmen or Englishmen shall have any preference over Germans or Irishmen, either as to their time of probation or the manner in which the naturalization shall be obtained.

And being forewarned we shall be forearmed. If any attempt is made by the Radicals of Cambria county to prevent a fair and impartial election, it shall be met and the parties exposed, no matter how high the circle they move in.

We are under obligations to Hon. S. J. Randall for a copy of "The Ventilator," a pamphlet exposing the corruptions of the Radical House of Representatives at Washington, and of which W. J. Manker, Esq., is the author. It is a valuable document, and we shall make use of it before the campaign is over.

RADICAL DESPAIR.

Radicalism is on its last legs, or rather *off* its last legs, and depending on the *Rump* for its future existence. Notwithstanding the unscrupulous means it has used to retain power, power is about to leave it.

Before the war its strength was entirely Northern and sectional. It commanded a plurality of votes in the North, but none in the South. It abused its power—it belied its professions—it declared the Southern States *in* the Union during the war, and declared them *out of* the Union as soon as peace war established.

It declared that the Southern negroes were fit to be Governors, and Members of Congress, and Legislators, while it established the Freedmen's Bureau to feed and clothe these negro law-makers of theirs to prevent them becoming paupers.

It passed a reconstruction act to enable the Southern people to govern themselves, and yet has a standing army of 56,000 to govern them.

It denied the right of the negroes to vote in the Northern States, where they are few in number and comparatively intelligent, and allowed, or rather compelled, them to vote in the South, where they are numerous (in some States outnumbering the whites) and are grossly ignorant.

It increased the expenses of the government more than five times the amount of any Democratic administration.

It laid heavier burdens upon the people in the shape of taxation than was ever before borne by the people of this or any other country.

It ignored the Constitution of our forefathers, and undertook to build up a consolidated government, to use the language of its own leader, "outside of the Constitution."

It set its own Rump above the President and the Supreme Court, and when those departments showed a determination to do their duty to the Constitution and their country, it undertook to impeach the one and to destroy the other.

It so acted that in the North, where its whole strength lay, it met with a most scathing rebuke at the hands of the people at the election of last fall. While Ohio was barely saved to it, New York and Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey wheeled into the Democratic line, leaving it no hope in the North.

Radicals, however, are not the men to give up power without a struggle. Having kept the Southern States out of the Union for more than three years, such of them as would vote Radical were brought in, the right of voting being given to negroes and carpet-baggers, exclnding the entire intelligence of the South. This *seemed* to secure the South to the fortunes of the Radicals.—But they had reckoned without their host? Having trampled on the rights of the whites to secure the influence of their colored brethren, they find that many of the Southern negroes will vote with their former masters, and despair of carrying even the South.

Seymour and Blair will carry not only the North but a majority of the Southern votes. Hence the alarm in the Radical camp.—Hence the wholesale slanders of the Radical press. Hence the charge of disloyalty against Horatio Seymour, though it gives the lie to the written evidence of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Governor Curtin, who publicly returned him their warmest thanks for his aid in crushing the rebellion, and saving the fair soil of Pennsylvania from desolation. Hence their slanders of Frank Blair, who saved Missouri, his own State, from the rebellion—who in war was one of the most fearless and chivalrous of soldiers, and who was the bosom friend of President Lincoln; but who was too conservative and patriotic to war against the Constitution and Laws.

No wonder, then, that Radicalism is sorely dismayed when it finds the whites of the North and the blacks of the South equally determined to take from their hands the reins of power.

COWARDLY LYING.

When the nomination of Seymour and Blair was found to create the most unparalleled enthusiasm North and South, a counterblast was attempted in Radical quarters by asserting a want of earnestness on the part of Seymour in support of the war.—But this was met by the warm thanks of the dead Lincoln and the living Stanton and Curtin, and the concoctors of the story were silenced. Then Gen. Blair was attacked as a revolutionist; but his admitted gallantry during the war, and the confiding friendship of their idol, President Lincoln, gave the lie to that.

Now the Radical press is hatching up war speeches from distinguished Southerners to show that we are to have another war if Seymour is elected. Alleged speeches of Wade Hampton, Toombs and Howell Cobb were next fabricated for the Northern market. These were promptly contradicted, and we find nothing more of them in Radical papers claiming respectability.

A portion of the country Radical press are still publishing these falsehoods. Among others the Johnstown *Tribune*, whose editor *claims* a character for fairness, as late as last Friday copied an article asserting the most violent and warlike language, as used by Howell Cobb to his friends in the South. We need scarcely say the whole charge is utterly false, and if anybody wants to know why these unblushing falsehoods are put forth in the Northern Radical papers, we can only say that they are easily accounted for, as the carpet-bag thieves in the pay of the government at the South know full well that with the election of Seymour their days are numbered, and hence their *living* depends on misrepresenting the South. We give an extract from the letter of Howell Cobb nailing this falsehood to the counter; and if the *Tribune* desires to be honest it will publish it. Here it is:

"I entered this contest with a desire for the success of our ticket which I never felt before. Wearied with the bitter struggles of the past few years, my heart panted for peace, quiet and repose. In the election of Governor Seymour and the success of the Democratic party I felt, in common with all our good people, there was not only a PROSPECT but a CERTAINTY of peace—an enduring peace that would lift up our own desolated section and give to it renewed days of prosperity; restoring, too, the past relations of brotherhood between the two sections, and making us once more a happy and united people—united not merely in name, but in heart, spirit, and truth. It was with these feelings I was induced to break a long self-imposed silence, and address the people of Georgia, to induce a like feeling on their part. Well, imagine if you can the surprise with which I have read the comments in Radical papers on that speech, perverting its meaning, distorting and construing my words of peace and hope into words of blood and revolution! I am made the advocate of strife and war when from every pore of my heart there comes gushing the most earnest and sincere desire for peace—lasting, eternal peace. Do me the favor to read a revised and correct copy of that speech, which I send, so that one friend at least at the North may truthfully judge me.

"Your friend, HOWELL COBB."

There are those who would not steal, and yet who would come so near it as to refuse to return stolen property. A journal that would publish a falsehood, intentionally or unintentionally, and refuse to publish a refutation, would come up to the latter class, if not the first.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
901 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1868.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The Radicals re-produce the stale slanders of the past, and try to ignore the grave questions of the present.

They prate of their loyalty and make it the excuse for their corruption, their extravagance and their misrule.

They imagine that you have slept during three years of their iniquitous mis government, and that you will forget that taxation oppresses you, that your commerce languishes, and that your business is broken up.

They have proven themselves powerful to destroy and powerless to restore.

Their only policy is hate, and upon this they ask a new lease of power, forgetful that a thinking and a practical people require them to answer:

Why is the national debt greater now than when Lee surrendered, and why does it still increase?

What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars they have wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?

Why are more than one hundred millions of dollars annually wasted on the unreconstructed South, and why is it not made to yield us as much, to relieve us from taxation, and aid in paying our debt?

Why is the white man made the inferior of the negro in every Southern State?

Why is one class of men totally exempt from taxation whilst all others groan beneath the load they should aid in bearing?

Why shall the 5 20 bonds be paid in gold when by the express terms of the contract they were made payable in legal-tender notes?

Why is the Constitution violated and the Union not restored, and why are our resources wasted, the people oppressed, the cost of living trebled and our trade destroyed?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

AROUSE THE PEOPLE.

Organize a speaking canvass in every locality. Go into the strongholds of Radicalism, and

TEACH THE PEOPLE.

Direct your arguments to reason and not to the passions. Confine them to the living issues of the present and of the immediate future.

PURSUE THE ENEMY.

Our grand old State moves steadily but surely into her true place in the Democratic line.

From every section comes the glad news of a defiant and united Democracy, and of a torpid and dispirited foe.

Organization, energy and united effort will bring you a glorious victory.

AROUSE THE PEOPLE.
TEACH THE PEOPLE.
PURSUE THE ENEMY.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,
WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

WHAT A NEUTRAL SAYS.—The *Round Table*, a very ably conducted literary journal printed in New York, neutral in politics professedly, but in reality having strong Rebublican tendencies, at the time of Gov. Seymour's nomination for the Presidency, predicted the defeat of the Democratic party. It has since had occasion to change that view, and now says:

"We have become persuaded that there is a powerful under-current of popular dissatisfaction with the Radical rule and Radical measures, which is gaining rather than losing strength with the passage of time, and that, consequently, the chances, which at present we estimate as nearly even, may incline in November, in a victorious degree, to the Democratic side. * * * From present indications we are led to believe that the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will throw themselves into the scale for Seymour and Blair, and should they do so, not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South, by voters black or white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent the Republican forces from kicking the beam."

..The new Collector at Norfolk, Virginia, Colonel Selden, reports to Secretary McCulloch that his investigation of the books and accounts of his Radical predecessor disclosed a defalcation of *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. Put none but "loil" men on the outposts was the cry of the Radicals, and behold the result. Another "smooth bore" explosion.

..General Grant being a tanner originally, it has been suggested that his and Colfax's trip to the Rocky Mountains was for the purpose of finding a good *hiding* place.

Political and News Items.

..Snow fell on the summit of Mount Anthony at Bennington, Vermont, last week.

..Forty bears were surrounded and destroyed by fire in one of the swamps of Canada lately.

..A Seminole chief has an unpronouncable name, which when translated, means Go-to-the-devil-and-stay-there.

..John Morrissey denies that he is betting against Seymonr and Blair. He says he cordially supports their election.

..An explosion of gas took place in the United States Mint Philadelphia on Monday. One person was dangerously, and two seriously injured.

..Gen. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland county, better known as fighting Dick, has come out for Seymour and Blair. He is a real General.

..A special train from Lawrence to Lowell, Mass., on Sunday, ran into a crowd of boys on the Guham Railroad Bridge, instantly killing two of them.

..Jeremiah Carhart, the inventor of the melodeon, died a few days since in New York, leaving a fortune after enduring adverse circumstances for many years.

..A farmer in the State of Minnesota, who has seventeen hundred acres devoted to wheat, will, it is stated, clear $100,000 from the last and the present harvests.

..Mrs. Rachel Posey died recently at Valley Forge, at the ripe age of 102 years and odd months. Her husband was a revolutionary soldier. She lived to see her grandchild of her great-grandchild.

..At Wesel, Prussia, a wealthy man died a few weeks ago, who had a beard 11½ feet long, worn wrapt up on his breast. He directed in his will that the skin of his chin be tanned and the beard thus be preserved.

..It has be n discovered that a colored messenger, formerly employed in the office of the Controller of the Currency at Washington, stole $17,550 in national bank notes, to which he forged signatures, and put them in circulation as genuine.

..The *Enterprise*, of Nevada City, tells of Michael Kelly, in that city, who, on the 22d ult., had such a powerful sneeze that he actually sneezed his shoulder out of joint, and it required a surgeon and a good deal of pulling to pull it in again.

..General Stark, of Nashua, New Hampshire, has in his artificial pond at least five hundred trout, which will weigh from one-half to two and a half pounds each. Of ten thousand eggs deposited last March, only one thousand failed to hatch.

..In Chicago the Radicals refused to let a club of negro "Grant Tanners" march in a torchlight procession. Their sable allies are indignant at this treatment, and threaten to tan the hides of their white brethren when next they appear in public.

..Dr. Osgood says there is something in the readiness of the laboring men and women among the Catholics to contribute to church art, that could teach a lesson to many Christians of boasted liberality, who have little idea of any beauty beyond dress and furniture.

..Last year four hundred and seventy-one millions of dollars were paid by the tax payers into the National Treasury, and yet the Radical Congress expended it all in their mad and treasonable schemes, instead of making any provision for the payment of the National debt.

..In the garden of Captain David E. Moore, Lexington, Va., there is growing on a grapevine a fully developed apple On one side of the apple is an appearance of what might have been a grape-bloom. This interesting *lusus naturae* is, so far as we know, without precedent.

..A young girl named Mary Ann Russell, who was killed on Thursday night by being run over by the Hudson River cars at Peekskill, proves to have been violated by two men, and then placed across the rails in an insensible condition. The villains are still at large.

..The best remedy for burns, in any stage, is a strong solution of Epsom salts in water. The application at once relieves the pain, and healing takes places with wonderful rapidity. Our personal experience furnishes several instances of remarkable cures from the application of this remedy.

..Toothache, according to Dr. Keyser, can be cured by the following preparation of carbolic acid: To one drachm of collodium add two drachms of carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief.

..Greeley wants some "theologian" to make an estimate of the "value" of Horatio Seymour's "God bless you," which he pronounced to the Democratic Convention. Perhaps Duganne can give us his views on Greeley's red hot "God d—n you!" as pronounced to him in the New York Constitutional Convention.

..John Flinn, a resident at Wood's Run, was walking on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, near the outer depot, on Saturday evening, when the engine drawing the New Brighton Accommodation struck him on the back of the head, producing injuries which caused death within an hour.

..The Indian outrages in Kansas are horrible. Gen. Sheridan says they are too dreadful to be detailed. And how comes it that with an army of sixty thousand men even the Kansas frontier is not protected? It is simply because the army is kept in the South to make negro voters and carry a Presidential election. Of what account are white men and women in the eyes of Jacobins compared with this partisan object?

..A horrible tragedy occurred on the night of the 29th ult., at Belle River, a small station on the Great Western Railway, in Canada. The saw and grist mill of E. Vanorden was burned, and Mr. Vanorden, his wife and nephew were consumed in the flames. It is believed they were murdered and robbed, and the mill then fired. Whilst this mill was burning, another in the vicinity, owned by Detroit parties, was set on fire and totally destroyed, with 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

General Rosecrans' Conference with General Lee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.,
August 27, 1868.

General Rosecrans has just left here for the East, Generals Lee and Beauregard and other notables taking leave of him at the coach door. He has evidently produced a fine impression, his departure being regretted by all classes here. During his stay Gen. Rosecrans has had the fullest and freest interchange of opinions with leading and most influential men from every Southern State. On yesterday he addressed a letter to Gen. Lee, in which he expressed his views of the present condition of affairs in the country, and the necessity for a speedy restoration of good feeling between the men of the North and the South, and asking him to give a written expression of his views as to the best way by which this era of good feeling between the sections could be restored. To this communication General Lee responded with his accustomed frankness and directness, expressing his reverence for the Constitution of the United States and his ardent desire for a complete Union of the States as of old, and also his unqualified belief that his reverence and desire were shared by a large majority of the reflecting people of the South; that the South now panted anxiously for peace and a return to a peaceful and constitutional administration of the Government; that they longed more ardently for that greatest boon of American freemen—the right of self government—that he people of these States would treat kindly and humanely the colored people among them, if left to themselves; that they would be impelled to this by the dictates of their own hearts as well as by a feeling of self-interest. General Lee, however, was especially as emphatic in deploring the attempt to commit the political destinies of these States to these colored people at this time, before they are prepared for such a mighty responsibility; an attempt which, he remarked, is fraught with incalculable misfortune and calamities to the whole country, North and South, and with destruction to these colored people themselves. Gen. Lee was joined in this communication by such distinguished men as Beauregard, Stuart, of Virginia; Stephens, of Georgia; Conrad, of Louisiana, and other men of note, both military and civil, whose names are well known to the country.

I give but a meagre outline of the correspondence, which is in the hands of General Rosecrans, and which, it is hoped, will soon be given to the country, as it must be productive of great good, as it ought to dispel many mistaken impressions which prevail in the minds of many men at the North It is only necessary for the gallant men of the Union and Confederate armies, to express themselves in an unreserved manner to insure a fraternizing among them. These united efforts can be and ought to be directed to the preservation of a common country.

IS THIS GOD'S JUDGMENT?—Mrs. Surratt was hung for being an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln The testimony on which she was convicted was that of four men, Baker, Montgomery, Clever and Conover, precious scoundrels. Baker is now dead—Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement—Clever has been convicted of an infamous offence, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surratt's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother, committed suicide by drowning in the North river; while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis; and now Stanton, who kept all the records of that trial from the President, at last sneaks out of the War Office like a miserable hound that has been detected in stealing sheep. God's judgments are sometimes slow, but they are very sure. The Radical party that upheld this infamous crowd in its rascality, has yet its judgment to receive. That will be done in November next.

..The Washington City *Express*, of Saturday, says a letter was received there on that morning from Mr. Seymour, dated the 27th, in which he announces himself in good health and spirits, and "certain of the success of the Democratic ticket—for the rights of the whole people, the maintenance of the Union entire, with the same privileges to one section as the other."

ITS GOOD EFFECTS ARE PERMANENT.—In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxurient growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING. (*in one bottle.*) Every Drugg st sells it. Price One Dollar. [aug.13.1m.

SELECT HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. B. M. KERR, A. M.,

PROPOSES opening a School for Young Ladies in the Academy Building, Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1868.

Terms, One-half in Advance,

PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS (TWENTY WEEKS):

First Grade.....$15.
Second " ..... 20.
Third " ..... 25.

No deduction for absence except in protracted Illness.

The Trustees of the Academy have kindly consented to act as a Board of Trustees for this School. [Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1868.-3t

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following persons have filed petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, which will be presented to the Judges of said Court on the first Monday of September next:

Tavern—Samuel Kennedy, Johnstown Bor., 4th ward; Joseph Shoop, Millville Borough

Eating House—Geo. Reuser and A. Krause, 3d ward, Johnstown Bor.; John Belzner, Conemaugh Borough.

Quart—John Crouse, 3d ward, Johnstown.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk.

Ebensburg, Aug, 20, 1868.-3t.

10,000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M. L. Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco, Cigars at wholesale prices.

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dealers and Commission Merchants
Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., **at wholesale,** in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city and mill prices.

All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.

Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.

Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.

Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.

Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.

THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.
Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $800,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

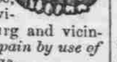
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:
$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent.; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.
Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug.13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*



DR. T. F. M'CLURE, SURGEON DENTIST, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Adamantine, Cheoplastic, &c. ☞Professional visits made to Chest Springs the first week and to Loretto the second week of each month.
Carrolltown, July 4, 1867.-1y.$3

DR. H. B. MILLER,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Altoona, June 18, 1868.-6m.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
☞ Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je.11,'68.-1y.

AMERICAN
Anti-Incrustation Company's Office.
No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Will remove SCALES from STEAM BOILERS and keep them CLEAN, render the Boiler less liable to EXPLOSION, AND CAUSING A GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

These INSTRUMENTS have been in SUCCESSFUL use during the last TWO YEARS in many of the LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS of Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, from which the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of their WONDERFUL SAVING OF FUEL AND LABOR have been received

☞ PARTIES having BOILERS would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials, etc. JOHN FAREIRA, Pres't
PEDRA LUKENS, Sec'y and Treas. [ju 4. 3m.

FOREIGN SHIPPING
AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE.

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS
ALSO,
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose,
Steam Ganges, Whistles and Valves,
Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs,
Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,
And every description of goods for
WATER, GAS & STEAM.
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Send for a Price List. [apr.22.-1y.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY—WAGON, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—Having taken the Wagonmaking Shop recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Lichty, (who still remains in their employ,) the subscribers are prepared to manufacture light and heavy WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, and other vehicles, and will guarantee all work done by them to be perfectly substantial, neat and satisfactory, while their prices will be as moderate as those of any manufacturer in the country. Repairing of all kind done promptly and done well. Give us a call if you need any work in our line.
THOMAS T. WILLIAMS & BRO.
Ebensburg, June 25, 1868

RICHARD ROWAN,
ALTOONA, PA.,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Is prepared to make contracts for the painting of Churches, Dwellings and other Buildings in Cambria and surrounding counties, and for the execution of all other work in his line. Painting done at prices more moderate and in a style far superior to most of the work executed in this section. Satisfaction guaranteed. feb.20 -tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, a number of
THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS,
POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS.
COME AND SEE, FARMERS,
and you cannot fail to purchase.
Ebensburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.
January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. j13.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 3, 1868.

DR. JOHNSON said, "Young Man! study while you are young." We advise all young persons to get an education. You can get more for your time and money at the State Normal School at Edinboro than at any other institution known to us.

JOHNSTOWN LETTER.

WRITTEN BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

We Red Republicans, hearin' that *Carl Shurz* was comin' to enlighten us about politics, got up flaming handbills, with big letters, as black as a nigger, and sent them all over the county, but what was our surprise, when Tuesday evening came, the *Boys in Blue*, as we called them, didn't turn out, and, in course, the meetin' was very small. There were two hundred Red Republicans, ten Black Republicans, three hundred Democrats, one hundred ladies and women, and about one hundred and fifty boys. It was a fair night, and the meetin' was held on Ellis's Public Square. It was after eight o'clock before anybody appeared, but me and Mr. Boggs sent some boys down to sing, and some men to blow horns, and they blowed a tune that had a psalm set too it. In the meantime one Mr. Hunt hunted a soft place for the meetin', so that the people could stretch themselves without exposing their nakedness, or hurting their feelings.

After me and Mr. Boggs told the speaker what to say, we came down and Mr. Boggs opened the meetin' with prayer by saying, "he wished to God the boys could be kept quiet." The boys shouted *amen*, and kept on yelping like *blood hounds*. Me and Mr. Boggs then organized the meetin' by appointing two young men and fifteen boys as officers, from a paper that we wrote down at the office before we knew who would be there. The names in course didn't fit, but *Carl Shurz* didn't know that, and so all went on smoothly. We preferred young men before old ones, on the "Reconstruction principle." People kept asking where the meetin' was, which insulted us so much that we told them that it *had went* to the station to meet the speaker, after which several country people went home disappointed, which me and Mr. Boggs didn't much like.

Mr. Hughes, of Wilmore, got funny and said twice that if the speaker didn't soon come he would address the meetin' himself. (Laffter.) While this laff was going on, some one cried out, "a fight! a fight!" and the little knot of men, women, children, niggers and dogs scattered, and *Carl Shurz* leaning on another Teuton's arm *mounted the scaffold*. Me and Mr. Boggs sent a fellow round to cry "*fight*" just to make room for the distinguished stranger, who had sobered up enough to "talk Injun." Having reached the goal of safety, the speaker broke forth in a torrent of broken English, or broken German, I don't know which. Two fellows cheered him simultaneously at once, but one fellow voice give out, as if he had swallowed a potato, and the other fellow got *skeered* and his voice died away like the light of a sky rocket. This was all the cheerin' was done, for me and Mr. Boggs had told them not to cheer, lest they might skeer the speaker, and Mr. Swank of the *Tribune* who was there to put down what *Mr. Shurz* would miss, and thus make the speech read well on paper. Owing to the noise of the boys Mr. Shurz missed some paragraphs of the speech that he said at Pittsburgh and other places. Mr. Shurz is about the size of a man that is five feet eight inches high, and would weigh about as much as a man that weighs one hundred and fifty pounds. He stated that he had been hired by the Red Republican Committee of the "re constructed" to make speeches at the North, and as his *voice* was weak he would like as little noise as possible. By *voice* he meant *stom ack* of course. He said, as me and Mr. Boggs had told him, that the bonds ought to be paid in gold and our party was pledged to do so, altho' it *wasn't the bargain* at first, and it would take seven hundred millions of dollars additional tax to do this. This began to make the people *stare* and look *uneasy*, so Mr. Boggs and me pulled his coat tail and told him to *talk about the tariff*. This he didn't hear, but sat down, thinking that his time was up. I blamed Mr. Boggs and he blamed me and we would have *fit it out an that line* only for the "Glee Club" which struck up the "Digger Song" to "Yankee Doodle," in commemmorashun of Gen. Grant's explorations among the Injins. This Digger song was sung so well that one could almost see the motions, after which we adjourned to meet again at Lancaster.

Mr. Boggs and me tried to get up some enthusiasm, but the speakers words fell like a stone in a bottomless well. We will try it again, however, and run the *tariff* instead of the *bonds*. I think this will kindle up the "Boys in Blue," and the *loil* men of all parties and the niggers too. *Nous verrons*, which means we will see.

Yours in the wool,

NASBY, JR.

N. B., which is *nota bene*. The *Tribune's* devil put a cipher too much in and made the meetin' 7000 instead of 700, which the *editor*, bein' a man of verasity, will correct verbally about home, and it won't do any harm abroad. If you put down the numbers, don't make it more than 16,000, and then watch your devil, or your verasity might be impeached too. N.

P. S., which is *postscript*. Me and Mr. Boggs is going to have *resolutions* prepared for the next meetin' to put ourselves on the record, so that if Grant is elected we can get into offis. N.

P. S., which is *postscript* No 2. Me and Mr. Boggs told Carl Shurz not to talk any "nigger" here, but to tell them folks at Lancaster that are *purty black*, that it was thought out west that Grant and Colfax *had traces of nigger blood in them*. This we think will make them many votes down there. N.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Mr. Thomas Durbin, Sr., of Clearfield township, was thrown from his wagon, in consequence of his horses becoming frightened and unmanagable, on Saturday last, while descending a hill in the vicinity of Loretto, and received injuries of a very serious if not dangerous character—one of the wheels of the wagon, which had but recently received a new tyre, passing along and stripping the flesh almost entirely from his right arm, besides fracturing one of the bones. He now lies in a very precarious condition near Loretto, being too severely injured to be removed to his own home.

NICE FRUIT.—Our estimable friend, John B. Ross, Esq., of Blacklick township, presented us the other day with a basket of the finest apples we have seen this season. One of the varieties, known as "Peck's Pleasant," was as large as the common Pound apple, of a yellowish white color, entirely sweet, mellow and luscious. The other was a very fine red apple, slightly acid, but remarkably palatable. A few such horticulturists as Esq. Ross will convince our lowland neighbors that the mountain is of all places the finest fruit country.

ALTOONA CITY, Aug. 31, 1868.

FRIEND MAC—The only question of interest exciting this community just now is of a political nature. Go where you will politics is the absorbing topic of conversation. What wonder then if my letters should partake more of a political than general news character?

Saturday evening last will long be remembered by the gallant Constitutional Union Democracy, who turned out by the acre on that occasion to listen to that able defender and eloquent champion of Democracy, the brave Gen. Irvin, of Mifflin county, who addressed the immense assemblage in one of the most impassioned, forcible and convincing speeches made here during the campaign. It was replete with sound sense and irresistible argument, and was totally devoid of the clap-trap logic so freely indulged in by the scallawag carpet-baggers of the Radical persuasion. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign.

On the same evening the shirt-tail rangers had a torchlight procession and (m)ass meeting. I would suggest to the Burley chap who headed the procession to be a little more careful of his linen, for "all is not gold that glitters." There were from 100 to 150 persons in the procession, all armed with murderous weapons. Some of them were Penitentiary-deserving rowdies, for they almost killed one or two young Democrats who happened to be in their way. One quiet, inoffensive young man named Farland was struck over the head and arms by one of these blackguards, and so severely injured that the attending physician is afraid his wounds will produce death.

This fizzle of Radicalism was addressed by some three or four speakers. The first one was an aspirant for the U. S. Senate, and he was a worse sardine than our own lovely Swartz. The speaker had such a dirty load to Hall that he almost swamped in the effort. I have heard it said that Col. Hall was a good talker—that he was above clap-trap, abusive slang and willful misrepresentation, and that he would discuss living issues in a manly, honest spirit—Oh, how sadly I was disappointed! I was not prepared to hear such a belching gasconade There was neither argument, sense, decency or good breeding displayed in all he said for the two mortal hours he swaggered and foamed, ranted and panted, ripped and tore, bellowed and blowed from one end of the platform to the other. I will suit mit it to any man who heard it, be he Democrat or Republican, whether such an harangue would not have been a disgrace to a fifth-rate bar room politician? This aspirant for a seat in the U. S. Senate resides in Harrisburg.

The next speaker on the stand was a scallawag carpet-bag "loilist" from Johnstown named Hunt, who said he "jist came among us to git an insight into the way things were working," after which he proceeded to tell what a mighty man Daniel J. Morrell was—that he was one of the foremost men of the age—that he was a poor man's friend—that he had given out of his own pocket $25,000 to build homes for poor men. (All of which will doubtless be news to the Johnstown people.) He further said that Daniel J. was no tyrant, and that a laboring man could approach him if he had business. He also remarked that Col. Linton was a good, clever "feller" and a soldier of some reputation, but that he wanted too many offices. Hunt then hunted a seat, and sat down greatly fatigued.

The next spouter on the rostrum was a brave paymaster soldier from Hollidaysburg, Benny L. Hewit by name. To the credit of this speaker, however, be it said that he told some truths which his Radical hearers did not seem to relish. He said that Col. Linton was a brave soldier, a good lawyer, a true patriot and a pure and honest man—but nary word had he to say about Daniel J. Morrell. This kind of talk did not suit the "loil" shirt tail rangers, and they manifested their disapprobation very unmistakably, and soon succeeded in bringing the speech to a close. Thus ended this grand Radical fizzle, and thus ends the letter of

Yours, &c., T. I. M.

WILMORE, Sept. 1, 1868.

Dear Freeman—By written notices posted up in all the conspicuous places about town, the citizens of Wilmore and the surrounding country were called upon to meet in the Public Square, in said borough, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Colfax club, and to transact such other business as the necessities of the party regioned, as well as to listen to "a big talk" from the village school master. The hour (7 p. m.) arrived, and so did the meeting. Joseph Miller, Esq., J. P., Banker, called the meeting to order by requesting David Farber, Esq., to act as presiding officer.—Dave couldn't see it, however, and retired in disgust. No Vice Presidents or Secretaries were appointed. The school master aforesaid, a long, lean, cadaverous looking chap from away down "in Maine" or somewhere about that region, was introduced and talked for about two hours, leaving the audience in doubt as to what side of the great political question he was on. Miller (C. J) then introduced *himself*, and spake some—not much. He challenged any Democrat present to come to the stand and discuss the questions of the day, whereupon Mr. David Kinney, one of the "Boys in Blue" and a good sound Democrat, mounted the stand, and pitched into the Radicals with an earnestness and eloquence that astonished the few of that persuasion who were present. As no Grant man was willing to undertake a reply, and as the Democrats composed about nine-tenths of the crowd, they concluded to make a little change in the programme and hold a Seymour and Blair meeting. P. D. Skelly, Esq., was called upon and delivered an eloquent and logical speech, in which he showed up the inconsistencies and destructive tendencies of the Radical policy. He was followed in a neat and telling speech by Mr. James Lemon, of Johnstown, who happened to be present. Mr. Lemon is also one of the "Boys in Blue" who fought for the Union—and wants it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lemon's speech the meeting adjourned with nine tremendous cheers for Seymour and Blair, and so ended the effort to organize a "Grunt and Polltax" club in Wilmore.

Truly Yours, HAYSTACK.

LORETTO, Aug., 31, 1868.

Editor Cambria Freeman—On Saturday 22d inst., a social game of base ball took place between the St. Augustine Club of St. Augustine, and the Elm Club of this place, with the following result:

Sr. AUGUSTINE.	O.	R.	ELM.	O.	R.
M. Donegan, p..	1	5	C O'Donnell, p.	1	11
F. Flenner, c....	2	4	M. D. Christy, c.	2	10
Charles, 1b.....	0	6	G. M'Guire, 1b ..	0	10
O'Friel, 2b.....	2	4	A. M'Gough, 2b ..	0	11
Harber, 3b.....	2	4	W.M.Mullen, 3b..	1	10
Marshall, ss.....	1	3	S. Saltzbach, ss..	4	7
Powd, rf.....	2	1	Wm. Bradley, lf..	3	7
A. Conrad, cf....	3	2	R. M'Mullen, rf..	2	8
H. Shepard, lf...	2	4	C. M'Guire, cf..	2	9
Total.....	15	23	Total.....	15	83

RUNS EACH INNING.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
St. Augustine,.....	8	10	5	4	6—33
Elm.....	47	19	1	7	9—83

The game was played on the grounds of the Elm club. A return game will be played at St. Augustine on Saturday, September 6th. H. T.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—The manufacture and sale of these articles is now carried on very extensively by Mr. W. F. Altfather, Main stseet, Johnstown, whose stock seems amply sufficient to supply all the demands of retail dealers throughout this part of the State. We never smoked a better cigar than we obtained at this establishment, and we are sure that if the brand we speak of was introduced here it would soon become *the* favorite among lovers of the weed. Mr. manufactures this and other brands of cigars, and offers them at wholesale as cheap as they can be bought anywhere,

JOHNSTOWN, SEPT. 1, 1868.

Dear Freeman—A match game a base ball between the Mountaineer Club of your place and the Kickenepauling Club of Johnstown, occurred on the grounds of the latter, on Friday afternoon last, resulting in a victory for the Kicks, the score standing Kicks 27; Mountaineers 19. The game was closely contested, both sides doing excellent playing. On the third inning, Mr. A. Y. Jones, catcher for the Mountaineers, while running to the first base, fell and sprained one of his ankles, which rendered him *hors du combat* and no doubt had its effect in determining the game, as Mr. Jones has probably no superior as a base ballist in the State. Be this as it may, both sides seem anxious to have another whit at each other, and the 14th of the present month as the time and Altoona as the place is being agitated. What say the Mountaineer boys?

Your Club was accompanied on its visit here by about one hundred citizens of Ebensburg, among whom I noticed three of "ye jovial printer men," namely, Messrs. Hutchinson and James, of the *Alleghanian*, and "the other Mac," of the *Freeman*.

Two young black rascals named Patterson, a few days ago assaulted and attempted to ravish a little white girl, nine years of age, daughter of Frederick Boiler, of this place. She was returning with her father's cow from the pasture field near Woodvale, when the young scoundrels set upon her, and in attempting to accomplish their hellish designs tore nearly all the clothing from her person. They were arrested and lodged in the lock up but have since been released. Their devotion to the cause of "progress" entitles them to the utmost consideration from the party of "great moral ideas."

The Democratic Club was entertained on Saturday night last, by Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., in an able and comprehensive address. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. A transparency bearing the portraits of Seymour and Blair has been placed over the entrance to the club room.

The Radical mass meeting on the Public Square, on Tuesday night last, was in effect a fizzle. The speech of Charley Schurz was entirely devoid of sound logic, and failed to excite the least enthusiasm. Some of the more respectable and honest Rads. went away greatly disgusted with the tone of his harangue. A few more such speeches in this county would be of great benefit to the Democracy.

Among the students going from this place to St. Francis College, Loretto, I notice my clever and promising young friend, Mr. Geo. J. Akers.

Two Johnstowners, Dr. Werder and Mr. Edward Flattery, left this place on Friday night last for California, whither they go to seek their fortunes.

Seymour and Blair Clubs are being organized all over the county. A meeting for the purpose of forming a club will be held at Conemaugh Station on next Friday evening.

Yours, &c. WISP.

BRIEF MENTION.—Mr. R. R. Thomas will serve up the first oysters of the season at his Saloon on High street, this (Thursday) evening, and lovers of these delicious bivalves will do well to be on hand to enjoy the rich feast.——See advertisement in our paper to-day offering for sale a very fine farm in Westmoreland county, which we are assured can be bought at a great bargain.——The Ebensburg Foundry is now in full blast, and the new proprietors are prepared to turn out work which will be a credit to their mechanical skill and a strong inducement for all who need anything in their line to patronize them. See their advertisement and then see them, if you wish any article they manufacture.——Mr. Geo. Norris, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, was kicked on the head and body by a fractious horse, on Sunday morning week, and so severely injured that he died in a few minutes after.——Two pigs with two legs each, and one with only one leg, were found among a litter of pigs produced by a sow in Westmoreland county on Sunday week.——Mr. D. J. Evans, has removed his tailoring establishment to Reade's new building on Centre street, three doors from High street, and is now better prepared than ever to give his customers "fits."——Hon. Thomas Collins, of Philadelphia, and his amiable lady are at present on a visit to Ebensburg, called here by the serious illness of his brother, Mr. James Collins.——Dr. Belford was unavoidably detained from making his usual monthly professional trip to this place on Monday of last week, but will be here punctually on the fourth Monday of the present month. ——Patrick Dullenty, an employee of the Cambria Iron Company, was seriously injured, a few days since, by the blowing up of a puddling furnace. Several others were slightly injured at the same time.——Sam McKinney, a tailor who worked with Mr. Thomas Elway, of Altoona, for a number of years, but who was recently employed about the Pennsylvania Railroad Yards, at Pittsburgh, had his heel badly crushed by a car wheel passing over it, a few days since, and died of lock jaw shortly afterwards.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. Andrew Moses announces through our paper to-day that he has commenced the manufacturing to order of all kind of gentlemen's wearing apparel, in the well-known Suppes' building, Clinton street, Johnstown, and we know from personal observation that he has a very large stock of the best cloths, cassimeres, etc., on hand, which his long experience as a merchant tailor and foreman of the Cambria Iron Co.'s tailoring department will enable him to manufacture in the latest, neatest and best style of the art. Our gentlemen friends will find Mr. Moses a good workman and a clever, deserving, prompt and obliging business man.

IN THE FRONT RANK.—No town of the same size and few of larger dimensions can lay claim to a better arranged or more amply filled hardware, tinware and general variety store than the one kept by our over-the-way neighbor, Mr. Geo. Huntley. No housekeeper, farmer, mechanic, or other person in the community, can go amiss for what he wants in Mr. Huntley's line of traffic if he calls upon him, and no man is more disposed to deal fairly and liberally with his customers than he is. The best of goods and the lowest of prices is his motto, and he lives up to it strictly.

CAUGHT THE FEVER.—V. S. Barker, our clever merchant friend over the way, has caught the improvement fever, and his store and dwelling is becoming a "thing of beauty" under the manipulations of the painter's brush. Vallie is up to the times in all things, and keeps one of the largest, most desirable and varied assortments of merchandise in this market, which he sells as cheap as like articles can be bought anywhere in this part of the State.

IMPROVED.—Our jeweller friend, C. T. Roberts, has improved the outward appearance of his store and residence by having it very neatly painted, and can now boast one of the handsomest store and dwelling houses in Ebensburg. Chas. is prospering because he deserves to prosper. He keeps an excellent stock of goods, sells at fair prices, and attends faithfully to his business. From such men people will buy.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1868—*Headquarters for Flags, Medals, Badges, Pins, Lanterns, Torches, Caps, Capes, Portraits of Candidates, Song Books, &c., &c.*—The undersigned, manufacturer of Campaign Goods, keeps constantly on hand Printed Muslin Flags, from 3 inches to 7 feet in length; Bunting Flags, from 6 inches to 36 feet in length—suitable for poles, dwellings, processions, &c.; also, Silk Flags, for presentations and military companies; Parade Equipments, Caps and Capes, all colors; also, Torches, Chinese Lanterns, with names of candidates. One hundred varieties of Pins, Medals and Badges, with portraits of the Presidential Candidates—samples of same sent on receipt of 20 cents. Agents Wanted. Send for Price List.

Address, JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Dealer in Campaign Goods, Opposite Post-Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The Pennsylvania State Fair will be held at Harrisburg, commencing September 29th, 1868, and will continue four days. It promises to be one of the largest ever held in the State. The locality is very central, and accessible from all parts of the State by Railroads.—We are informed by the Secretary that already many inquires are being made by exhibitors with great promises of an exhibition of their articles. The grounds contain sixty acres and are located on the banks of the Susquehanna, within a convenient distance of the City of Harrisburg, and about one-half mile from the line of the Penn. Railroad.—The locality should insure a large and most interesting Fair.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.—The extensive clothing depot of E. Leopold & Bro., Main st. Johnstown, still continues unrivalled in the extent and quality of the goods kept for sale and in the prices at which they are offered. The clothing sold at this establishment is manufactured by the firm itself expressly for the trade of this section, and buyers may depend upon not only getting garments well made, but of the best material and at the lowest cash prices. Don't forget these facts and you won't forget to patronize the Messrs. Leopold. 2t.

PLANCHETTE.—We consulted one of these wonderful little parlor oracles a few evenings ago, and among other questions asked: "Which is the cheapest store in Ebensburg?" and it answered without hesitation and in very legible writing: "Rowland R. Davis' store on High street." We could not but acknowledge the correctness of the answer, and advise our readers to make their purchases accordingly.

DON'T forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance that L. Cohen & Bro's renowned low-priced New York Clothing Hall is located in Parke's new building, Main street, Johnstown, and that it is the leading emporium for the sale of gentlemen's wearing apparel and furnishing goods in Cambria county. No other dealers can do so well for their customers. Go and be convinced.

A LARGE STORE AND A LARGE STOCK.—The splendid assortment contained in the immense ladies' dress goods and millinery emporium of M. Mayer, Parke's Hall, Main street, Johnstown, is the most elegant and varied in that progressive city, and the prices asked are remarkably moderate. Our lady friends can do no better anywhere than with Mr. Mayer.

BEARING FRUIT.—The visit of Harry Shoemaker to the Eastern cities has already began to bear fruit, for we notice in front of his store a number of new dry goods boxes, and from this infer that the first fall goods for this market have just been placed upon the shelves of H. A. Shoemaker & Co.'s extensive and renowned cheap cash store. Go and examine the new stock.

AT THOMPSON'S STORE is an admirable stock of dry goods, dress goods, notions, etc., from which any man, woman or child can buy just what they want, be it one article or many, at prices lower down in the scale than ever. Summer goods closing out at a great reduction to make room for a splendid fall stock.

OUR NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20.-1y.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

PHYSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN Testify to its merits in restoring GRAY HAIR to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best

HAIR DRESSING

ever used. It removes Dandruff and all Scurvy Eruptions. It does not stain the skin.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

R. P. HALL & CO, Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs.
For sale by all druggists. [aug.13.-1m.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Lloyd, late of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AUGUSTUS CRAVER, } Adm'rs.
ABNER LLOYD, }
Susquehanna Tp., Sept. 2, 1868.-3t.*

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 N. Front Street, Philadelphia. [sep.2. 1y.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!

THE NEXT EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at HARRISBURG on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 29th and 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d, 1868.

Catalogues of Premiums can be had and information given upon application to the Secretary, at Harrisburg. The PREMIUM LIST has been enlarged, and is a very liberal one.—Excursion tickets will be sold by the principal Railroads leading to Harrisburg, and freight at reduced rates.

A. BOYD HAMILTON, Pres't.
A. B. LONGAKER, Sec'y. sep.2. 4t.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM FOR SALE.—This Farm, situated in Derry township, Westmoreland county, contains 143 ACRES, 50 Acres of which are covered with excellent timber, the balance being in a good state of cultivation and well fenced. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, a good ORCHARD on the farm. The land is well watered with never-failing springs, one of which is within two rods of the house. The entire Farm is underlaid with coal.

This property is located three miles from the Borough of Latrobe, two miles from Derry Station, and four miles from St. Vincent's College and St. Xavier's Academy. For further particulars call on or address

Sept.2.-3t. J. M. HUGHES, Latrobe.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Fox, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, dec'd, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN J. TROXELL, Administrator.
Gallitzin, Aug. 27, 1868.-6t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—There will be FOUR TEACHERS wanted to take charge of the Ebensburg Public Schools for a term of five months, commencing about the first of October next The examination will be held in the Union School building, Ebensburg, Sept. 7th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M D. W. EVANS, President.
S. SINGLETON, Sec'y. Aug. 27.-2t

DISSOLUTION!—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Lumbering business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by J. M. Flanegan. ROBERT HUGHES,
J. M. FLANEGAN.
August 21, 1868.-3t

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Seven per cent. first Mortgage Bonds, February and Aug. Coupons. The earnings of the complete road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these Bonds are adding to the security every day.—Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2 000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ORE with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, ensures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, Pres't, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.
JAMES H. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres't St. Louis Chamber Com'ce
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. Britton, Pres't Nat. Bank of State of Mo.
WM L. EWING, Pres't Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't 2d Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Cf. Eng. St. Lo's & Ill. Br'ge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pre't Pacific R. R (of Mo.)
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. B'k, St L's
ADOLPHUS MEIER, V. Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Inst'n.

Coupons payable in the city of New York. A limited number of the above named Bonds for sale at Eighty-five. Parties living out of the city can remit by draft or express, and the bonds will be returned by express free of charges. We invite the attention of capitalists and others to them as, in our opinion, a very desirable investment, destined to rank as a first-class security. Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had on application to TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., No. 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Agents of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. Co.

Phila references—Cambria Iron Co.; Gaw, Bacon & Co.; Thos. A. Biddle & Co.

AXES.

ALL STYLES AND SHAPES.

☞GET YOURS FOR NOTHING.☜

Any one who sends us an order for FIVE (5) AXES, at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF EACH, with the cash, will receive ONE EXTRA, FOR NOTHING.

We will put our Axe alongside of any other make and prove it the best finished and largest steel, measuring two and a half inches.

We have made Axes for twenty-two years, and won't yield the palm in shape to any manufacturer, and yet confess that a "Sucker of Illinois," called COLBURN, beat us in his patent shape. The circular bit and continuous edge makes the same labor produce twice the effect.

THIS CUT IS LIKE THE COLBURN PATENT AXE.

WE CALL IT
COLBURN'S PATENT
RED JACKET AXE.

Any one who sends us an order for Five Axes of this shape, at Two ($2) Dollars each, with the cash, will receive one extra, FOR NOTHING

All responsible Hardware Dealers sell the "LIPPINCOTT AXES." Buy from them—But if there should happen to be one so unfortunate as not to know us, send the money and we will be sure to please you.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
Sole owners of Colburn's Patent Axe.

$1200 A YEAR TO AGENTS to sell the STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Full particulars free. Extra inducements to experienced Agents. Call on or address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, O., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS $75 to $200 per m'th to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18 Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsb'gh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Salesmen to travel for a Manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address, with stamp, H. D. HAMIDTON & CO., No 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED $175 a month to sell the GENUINE OROIDE HUNTING CASED WATCHES, best imitation gold watches made. Price $15. Great inducements to agents. Address Oroide Watch Co., Boston, Ms.

TO GOOD TRUSTY AGENTS we will pay $50 per week and expenses. For particulars address G. W. JACKSON & Co., Baltimore, Md

ALL wanting employment can have a good business by addressing DAVIS & BRO., 773 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.

Hundreds of articles for families at One Dollar each. New Fall Circular now ready. Checks 10 cts. each, describing article. Great inducements to Agents. STOCKMAN & CO, 84 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS

WILL enrich the blood and prevent it from becoming watery and weak, and give a florid complexion, restore the appetite and invigorate the system. Perfectly harmless tonic and palatable, and can be taken at all times.—The IRON in these Bitters easily enters into the circulation, being in the form of a Pyrophosphate, it is more readily absorbed into the system than any other form of Iron. Prepared and for sale by WM. ELLIS, 12 S. Del. Av'e, Phila., and for sale by druggists generally.

DR. Geiger's Asthma Specific is the only pleasant and permanent cure for ASTHMA, as being testified by many grateful patients.

References—Geo. H. Stuart, Esq, 13 Bank st., Phila.; Rev. R. W. Weiser, Manchester, Md. One bottle $2; three for $5. CHAS. A. GEIGER, M. D. Manchester, Carroll Co., Md.

THE HOUSEHOLD GAS MACHINE,
FOR SUPPLYING
Dwellings, Stores, Factories, Churches and Public Buildings with Gas!

GENERATES GAS WITHOUT FIRE OR HEAT.

The simplicity and ease with which this Machine is managed, as also its economy and great merit, recommends it to public favor. Call and see machine in operation at the store.

MANUFACTURER AND SOLE AGENT,
DAVID JONES,
TIN FURNISHING STORE, No. 733 GREEN ST.,
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. PHILA.
August 20, 1868-3m.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to

B. & C. SHIELDS.

Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-3t.

M. L. OATMAN,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
CONSISTING OF
DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT,

Democratic County Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Democracy of Cambria county, for the ratification of the National, State and County nominations, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8th, 1868, at the Court House, in Ebensburg. All Conservative and Democratic citizens are earnestly requested to attend and hear the great principles involved in the coming election discussed. The public debt is constantly increasing. The public credit is deteriorating. The burthens loaded upon all industrial pursuits are paralyzing their efforts for success. The laboring man is ground down with multiplied taxation. White men are disfranchised, while negroes are made voters and elevated to office and power by unconstitutional Congressional enactments. Negro Bureaus and large standing armies are kept up in time of peace to destroy your liberties and eat out your substance. Let the people arise in their might and hurl these unprincipled demagogues from power, who are fast overthrowing our system of government, ruining our people, and destroying our liberties. Come to the meeting, and from this hour until the campaign closes with victory let our motto be ACTION, ACTION!

By order of the County Committee.

H. D. WOODRUFF, Chairman.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THAT NOSE?"

AN "OVER THE RHINE" STORY BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

Snyder kept a beer saloon some years ago "over the Rhine." Snyder was a ponderous Teuton of very irascible temper—"sudden and quick in quarrel"—got mad in a minute. Nevertheless his saloon was a great resort for the boys—partly because of the excellence of his beer, and partly because they liked to chafe "old Snyder," as they called him; for although his bark was terrific, experience had taught them that he wouldn't bite.

One day Snyder was missing, and it was explained by his "frau," who "jerked" the beer that day, that he had "gone out fishing mit der poys." The next day one of the boys who was particularly fond of "roasting" old Snyder, dropped in to get a glass of beer, and discovered Snyder's nose, which was a big one at any time, swollen and blistered by the sun, until it looked like a dead ripe tomato.

"Why, Snyder, what's the matter with your nose?" said the caller.

"I peen out fishing mit der poys," replied Snyder, laying his finger tenderly against his proboscis, "the sun it pese hot like ash der tifel, unt I purns my nose. Nice nose, don't it?" And Snyder viewed it with a look of comical sadness in the little mirror back of his bar. It entered at once into the head of the mischievous fellow in front of the bar to play a joke upon Snyder, so he went out and collected half a dozen of his comrades, with whom he arranged that they should drop in at the saloon one after another and ask Snyder: "What's the matter with that nose?" to see how long he would stand it. The man who put up the job went in first with a companion, and seating themselves at a table called for beer. Snyder brought it to them, and the new comer exclaimed as he saw him: "Snyder, what's the matter with your nose?"

"I yust dell your frient here I peen out fishin' mit der boys, unt the sun he purnt 'em—zwi lager—den cents—all right."

Another boy rushes in. "Halloo, boys, you're ahead of me this time; 'spose I'm in, though. Here, Snyder, bring me a glass of lager and a pret—(appears to catch a sudden glimpse of Snyder's nose, looks wonderingly a moment, and then bursts out laughing)—ha! ha! ha! Why, Snyder—ha! ha!—what's the matter with that nose?"

Snyder, of course, can't see any fun in having a burnt nose, or having it laughed at, and he says, in a tone sternly emphatic:

"I've peen out fishin' mit der boys, unt de sun yust so hot like ash der tifel, unt I purnt my nose; that ish all right."

Another tormenter comes in, and insists on "setting 'em up" for the whole house. "Snyder," says he, "fill up the boys' glasses, and take a drink yours——ho! ho! ho! ha! ha! ha! Snyder, wha—ha! ha!—at's the matter with that nose?"

Snyder's brow darkens with wrath by this time, and his voice grows deeper and sterner—

"I peen out fishin' mit der poys on der leedle Miami. The sun pese hot like as *hail*, unt I purn my pugle. Now, that is more vot I don't got to say. Vot gind of peseness? That is all right; I purn my own nose, don't it?"

"Burn your nose—burn all the hair off your head, for what I care; you needn't get mad about it."

It was evident that Snyder wouldn't stand more than one more tweak at that nose, for he was tramping about behind his bar and growling like an exasperated old bear in his cage. Another of his tormentors walks in. Some one sings out to him. "Have a glass of beer, Billy?"

"Don't care about any beer," says Billy, "but Snyder you may give me one of your best cigs——Ha-a-a! ha! ha! ha! ho! ho! ho! he! he! he! ah-hsh-ha! ha! ha! ha! Why—why—Snyder—who—who—ha-a! ha! *what's the matter with that nose?*"

Snyder was absolutely fearful to behold by this time, his face was purple with rage, all except his nose, which glowed like a ball of fire. Leaning his ponderous figure far over the bar, and raising his arm aloft to emphasize his words with it, he fairly roared:

"I've peen out fishin' mit ter boys. The sun it pese hot like as *hail*-tamation. I purnt my nose. Now you no like dose nose, you yust take dose nose unt *wr-wr-wr-wring your tam American finger mit 'em!* *That's the kind of man vot I am!*"

And Snyder was right.

AN OMITTED INCIDENT.—The sundry lives of Grant now extant fail to give the following incident in his military experience, which is vouched for by those who ought to know:

On the evening of Sunday, after the firing had ceased at Shiloh, and Buell had disposed of his forces for the work of the ensuing day, he, for the first time, expressed a desire to see Gen. Grant, and an aid being dispatched, that officer, attended by a few members of his staff, made his appearance. Grant, apparently unsteady, and this time really minus of the everlasting cigar. Buell, almost bursting with indignation, drew aside from the mingled staffs, and motioned Grant to follow him out of earshot, when the following colloquy (as reported by two reposing soldiers, one of them a drummer in an Ohio regiment,) took place:

'Gen. Buell—'Well, sir, is this a display of your generalship; two-thirds of your army retiring since daylight, being almost massacred by a superior enemy, and the remainder wandering leisurely along the banks of the Tennessee?' (Alluding to Gen. Wallace's, which comprised nearly one-third of Grant's army, and had not seen the enemy during the day.)

'Well, General,' replied Grant, 'I did the best I could; I was not expecting this attack, and Wallace had neglected either to move on the enemy's flank, or come to my assistance.'

'Gen. Buell—'You were aware of the proximity of the enemy. Why did you dispatch Wallace on a wild goose chase while the enemy were concentrating on your front? Besides, sir, Wallace denies having received any orders from you during the day. And now, Grant, if this is the best you can do, God help the soldiers placed under your charge, for from what I can see you are not worth the powder to blow you to hell.'

Buell, unable to contain himself longer joined his staff.

BAD HABITS.—"Brick" Pomeroy of the La Crosse *Democrat*, has recently started a new daily paper in New York city. We commend to the attention of our readers the following article from "Brick's" New York *Democrat* of the 19th inst:

"Every day persons are applying to us for a situation. Permit a remark here. The editorial proprietor of this paper is strictly a temperance man, never using intoxicating drinks or tobacco, though he is not a member of any temperance society. It is an old rule of his never to employ a man who is addicted to the use of liquor, or who becomes intoxicated, and no person who is not a sober, temperate, industrious man, need ever apply for any situation in any of his printing offices, or other places of business, for they cannot obtain them. Every man has a right to get drunk or not, as we have a right to employ such men as suit us. Intemperance is a foolish, senseless, expensive habit. It unfits a man for business, destroys his intellect and vitality, steals his brains, and makes him untrustworthy. Therefore, we employ no such men. One reason for our success is that we were always temperate, and never employed an intemperate man after we knew him to be such. The love of liquor has ruined thousands of our best men—has lost us great battles—has cost us millions of dollars. It is the only enemy we are afraid of. We are no prohibitionist—would let every man spend his money foolishly, if he wishes to—spoil his stomach, rob his children of bread, if he can have the heart to; but no such person can ever be connected with us in any capacity."

DISCOVERY OF GLASS.—Pliny, who wrote in the latter part of the first century of the Christian era, in his Natural History, relates the circumstances to which he ascribes the discovery of glass, which subsequently led to its manufacture for the many varied uses in which it is now employed. According to his account of the matter, a small merchant ship, such as was peculiar to the navigation in that age, was driven upon the shore of the bay of Acre, and into the mouth of the river Belus. The ship was dragged to the shore, and the crew disembarked for refreshments. A kettle was brought forth from the ship in which to prepare their food, and a fire was built. Stones were sought on which to support the kettle over the fire, but no stones could be found. The coast was a mass of pulverized silicious rock of pure sand. The ship, however, was laden with fossil alkali, or shells from the sea, and some of these were employed for the want of stones, and placed underneath the kettle and contiguous to the fire. The result was a vitrification of alkali and the silex, so as to procure pure transparent glass. The discovery, of course, greatly interested the sailors, for the production was beautiful, and, indeed, rare. They reported their discovery, and others repeated the experiment with the same result. Soon after this, all the qualities of this substance, while in an incandescent state, were discovered, and the manufacture of glass into vessels of various forms, and into ornaments, was established in the City of Sidon, on the Mediterranean, whence it was made known to the whole civilized world.

TYPE-SETTING BY ELECTRICITY.—If it was safe to say that anything in the line of arts and inventions was impossible, we should certainly pronounce type-setting and distributing by electricity one of the impossible things. But the editor of the *American Artisan* describes what he has actually seen in this line:—A book, containing 21,993 ems of solid matter, which was both set and distributed by an electrical type-setting machine, in six hours and thirty-nine minutes. But this is only the beginning of wonders. One of these machines, it is said, may be placed in a newspaper office in Boston, or New York, or New Orleans, and be operated on by a reporter in the Capitol at Washington, or in any other place connected with the machine by telegraph. That is, the reporter may take his notes to the telegraph and set them up in type at the distant office, thus saving all the labor and expense of writing out for the telegraph and rewriting at the end of the telegraph, to be set up by the newspaper compositors. And even more than this is claimed for the machine, namely, that instead of setting up type as described above, the reporter may produce a matrix from which stereotype plates may be cast in a few minutes after the reporting has ceased. What next?

GEN. HARNEY once told Grant he ought to be a cooper, because he could go to bed every night a barrel of whisky and wake up every morning a whisky-barrel.

The National Democratic and Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform.

1 Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3 Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunders of applause.)

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds, and all other public securities. (Renewed cheering and cries of "read it again.")

5. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. (Great cheering and cries of "read it again.") The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering,) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without imparing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. (Applause.)

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledges of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the HABEAS CORPUS—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such are usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson (applause) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great applause.)

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co operating with us as friends and brethren. (Applause.)

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware river, 23¼ hours ride from New York and 1¼ from Phila. The very best educational advantages furnished in connection with a pleasant home. Fall term begins Sept. 15th. For Catalogue address Rev. JOHN H BRAKELEY, A. M., Pres't.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

A WASHING MACHINE

WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S Clothes WASHER. The best *ever invented*

The longer THEY ARE **Used the better** THEY ARE **LIKED.**

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the UNIVERSAL WRINGER keep also the DOTY WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.

LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.

WM. M. JONES.

Mr Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY,
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! *TO CASH BUYERS!*

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞*House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

THE UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER,

Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 7, 1868.-1y.*

WHOLESALE

SANNEY & ANDREWS, 123 Market St. PHILADA.

GROCERS

PETER SIDES, WITH

HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts,

Jan. 22, 1867. PHILADELPHIA

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D THOMAS.

Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

Johnstown and Ebensburg

MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE

Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere, a splendid lot of eight-day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.6,'67.]

SCOTT HOUSE,

Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.,

A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.

Jan. 31, 1868. (1y.)

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has herctofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(*Conducted on the European Plan.*)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[jc.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG

R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.

Fourth St., between Market and Arch.

May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 512 MARKET STREET,

FLEM. HOLLIDAY. PHILAD'A.

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

pear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

D. W. HARSHBERGER & CO.,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE SCOTT HOUSE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Keep constantly for sale the largest and best assortment of pure

DRUGS & MEDICINES

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Alcohol, Turpentine,

Pure Wines and Liquors, best brands,

4000 Lbs. White Lead,

DYES DYE-STUFFS GLASS, PUTTY

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Drug Store, all of which will be

SOLD AT CITY PRICES.

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, by the dozen or by the gallon.

OUR STOCK OF

Perfumeries and Toilet Articles

is acknowledged by all judges to be the

LARGEST IN QUANTITY AND FINEST IN QUALITY

OF ANY IN OUR TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHARP'S MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS

AND

SHARP'S MAGIC LINIMENT!

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT LOWEST PRICES.

Johnstown, Aug. 15, 1867.-1y.

BEYOND COMPETITION!

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE OLDEST

DRUG STORE

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

C. T. FRAZER

Keeps constantly on hand the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE

DRUG BUSINESS

In the County, which he offers

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC

AT LOWEST RATES!

C. T. FRAZER.

Franklin Street,

(*OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.*)

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

TOM. P. DAVIS,

WITH

BOYD & STROUD,

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS,

No. 32 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA.

HARTFORD

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞*Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to KERR & CO., General Agents,

April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GEIS & REUTH,

Johnstown, Pa.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND BOOK BINDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 24 inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House. Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest

STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $5*

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

Corner Penn and Canal Sts., opposite Grain Elevator. [feb28] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,

133 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain. Feb. 28, 1868.-tf.

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. RYDER,
E. T. SLACK, WM. D. GEMMILL.

M. McDONALD,

WITH

M. CRESSWELL & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 511 Market Street,

June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA.*

A. C. DIBERT,

WITH

BOKER & BROTHERS,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CITY AND EASTERN MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 432 MARKET STREET,

Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD A.*